

ABSTRACT

Nisa', Khoirun. 2019. *An Analysis The Languages Used In Kabupaten Probolinggo: A Dialectology Study*. Thesis, English Department, Faculty of Letters and Philosophy of Panca Marga University of Probolinggo. The advisors are (1) Drs. Syamsul Anam., M.A. and (2) Sri Andayani, S.S., M.Hum.

Key words: Geographical status, Javanese-Madurese, lexical differences, dialectology, Kabupaten Probolinggo.

Probolinggo includes the Province of East Java, Indonesia. Culturally, Probolinggo is the area of *Pandalungan*. Probolinggo people use Madurese and Javanese as their daily languages. Probolinggo languages are unique because have their own dialect. The dialect is mix between Madurese and Javanese. The objective of this study is to describe the language differences that are spoken by the people of Kabupaten Probolinggo from one to others in terms of lexical and phonological differences, and to determine the status of the languages in Kabupaten Probolinggo based on the lexical differences.

This research uses dialectology study as the theoretical approach. It is used to get the purposes of this research. Francis in Nandra & Reniwati (2009:1) explains that dialectology is a science that learns the language variety used by the small group of the language speakers.

This study uses descriptive quantitative research design. Descriptive research according to Furchan (in Andayani, 2017:52) is a research that prepared to get information about the status when doing a research. This research uses quantitative research. This study uses the data based on the question list that is developed by Nothofer and Modification by Kisyani that consists of 829 glosses. Then to collect the data, this study uses interview method. Data analysis method is the way that used to analyzing the data of the research. It uses dialectometry accounting based on lexical differences only. Then, data validity examination method uses triangulation method.

The result of this research asserts that Kabupaten Probolinggo has some language status. The language used in Tongas:Sukapura (1:2) are not different status. The language used in Tongas:Tegalsiwalan (1:3) are different language status. The language used in Tongas:Gili (1:5) are different language status. The language used in Sukapura:Tegalsiwalan (2:3) are different language status. The language used in Tegalsiwalan:Pajarakan (3:4) are different language status. The language used in Tegalsiwalan:Gili (3:5) are different speech status and the last the language used in Pajarakan:Gili (4:5) are different dialect status. It is supported by using isogloss bundle map that uses the lexical differences for dialectometry accounting.